

A differentialrechnik allgemein

① l'Hospital - regel

" $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$, 1^∞ , ∞^0 " Tipus' bestimmbarer Grenzwerte
 $\infty - \infty$, $0 \cdot \infty$ allgemein

TETEL (l'Hospital - regel)

Legen f & g differenzierbar & eng passend hängen
($(x-\delta, x+\delta) \setminus \{x_0\} - \text{aus}$). Tfn, ~~aus~~ gilt mit $g \neq 0$ & $g' \neq 0$,

daß $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$, also

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |g(x)| = \infty$$

Nun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \beta, \text{ achar } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \beta.$$

W. L. G. setzt $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$, $a \neq \infty$ voraus - ∞ leistungsfähig,

β leistet $b \in \mathbb{R}, \infty$ voraus - ∞

Biz Elösnr abtun a spez. setzen kriegt man, mit der

$$x = a \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = f(a) = g(a) = 0$$

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Eduor = Candy-like borealis titillating with

a point x_0 liegen, $\forall x \neq a - \text{kor } \exists$

$c \in (x_1 a)$, maybe

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{g(x)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

Leggen $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ exp zowat, wege $x_n \rightarrow a$.

Eller f (c_n)_n konv., mely c_n → a os'

$$\frac{f(x_n)}{g(x_n)} = \frac{f'(c_n)}{g'(c_n)} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N} - \{e\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n)}{g(x_n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(c_n)}{g'(c_n)} = \beta + \text{unbekannt} \quad \checkmark$$

Die α -Chiten bestehen, wenn $f(t) \neq g(t)$ aus zwei Teilen, $y_1(t) \neq 0$ und $y_2(t) \neq 0$

truth: $\Downarrow \quad +/\hbar \quad \lambda \in \{\alpha+0, \alpha-0, \infty, -\infty\}$

$$H \circ f = x - u$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{g(x) - g(y)} \cdot \frac{g(x) - g(y)}{g(x)} + \frac{f(y)}{g(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(s)}{g(x) - g(s)} \left(1 - \frac{g(s)}{g(x)} \right) + \frac{f(s)}{g(x)}$$

3) $\Rightarrow \exists c \in (x, y)$ mit

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \left(1 - \frac{g(y)}{g(x)} \right) + \frac{f(y)}{g(y)} \quad (*)$$

Wiederholung $\forall (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, x_n \rightarrow x, x_n \neq x$ zugehörig

$\exists (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, y_n \rightarrow x, y_n \neq x$ sonst, welche

$$(**) \quad \frac{f(y_n)}{g(y_n)} \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{g(y_n)}{g(y_n)} \rightarrow 0, \text{ also}$$

analog zu $(*)$ folgen kann.

• T/F $\lim_{x \rightarrow x} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x} g(x) = 0$, zeigen $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, mit $x_n \rightarrow x, x_n \neq x$.

$$\Rightarrow \forall h > 0 \exists n_h \text{ mit } \left| \frac{f(x_{n_h})}{g(x_{n_h})} \right| < \frac{1}{h} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{g(x_{n_h})}{g(x_h)} \right| < \frac{1}{h}, \text{ linear}$$

Hängt h von n_h ab

$$\frac{f(x_n)}{g(x_n)} \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{g(x_n)}{g(x_n)} \rightarrow 0, \text{ für } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$y_n := x_{n_h} \Rightarrow$ bspw. $(\star\star)$ -leicht ✓

- 5) • Tfh $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |g(x)| = \infty$, daher $\nexists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, x_n \rightarrow \infty, x_n \neq x$

zuordnen $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |g(x_n)| = \infty$

↓

$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$ -her $\exists N_i \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s. g}$

$$\left| \frac{f(x_i)}{g(x_m)} \right| < \frac{1}{i} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \left| \frac{g(x_i)}{g(x_m)} \right| < \frac{1}{i} \quad (\text{da } m \geq N_i)$$

Feststellbar, s. g $N_1 < N_2 < \dots$

$y_2 := x_i$, da $N_i < 2 \leq N_{i+1} \Rightarrow (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ auf}$

- Da $x = a$ reig, d.h. $x = a + 0, x = a - 0$ - & mehr zugrunde

↓

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \beta$$

Kaum $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \beta$

!

5)

Pelzlch

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \underset{P}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \underset{P}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{-\sin x}{6x} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$\frac{0}{0}, e^1 \text{ Körperlkl}$ $\frac{0}{0}, e^1 \text{ K}$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x}{\ln 5x} = \underset{P}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{5}{\frac{1}{5x} \cdot 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5x = \infty$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}, e^1 K$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^n x}{x} &= \underset{P}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{n \ln^{n-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln^{n-1} x}{x} = \\ &= \underset{P}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{n(n-1) \ln^{n-2} x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1) \ln^{n-2} x}{x} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

meigl. herabsetzen:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^\alpha x}{x^\beta} = 0 \quad \forall \alpha, \beta > 0$$

(4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \underset{\infty - \infty}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0}} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \cdot \sin x} = \underset{P}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x + x \cos x} =$$

$\frac{0}{0}, e^1 K$ $\frac{0}{0}, e^1 K$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = 0$$

6 /

(5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 3x = \underset{0 \cdot \infty}{\underset{\text{P}}{\lim}} \frac{2x}{\operatorname{tg} 3x} = \underset{\text{P}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2}{\frac{3}{\cos^2 3x}} = \frac{0}{0}, \text{ l'H} \rightarrow$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x^2) = 0$$

"0 · (-∞)"

7

Nem midig alkoholmarkeds'

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \operatorname{ch} 3x}{\operatorname{ch} 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \operatorname{ch} 3x}{5 \operatorname{ch} 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \operatorname{ch} 3x}{25 \operatorname{ch} 5x} = \dots$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}, e^{\prime} \mu$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}, e^{\prime} \mu$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

Def algich:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln 3x}{\ln 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{e^{3x} - e^{-3x}}{2}}{\frac{e^{5x} + e^{-5x}}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x} - e^{-3x}}{e^{5x} + e^{-5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{e^{2x}}(1 - e^{-6x})}{\cancel{e^{2x}}(e^8 + e^{-8})} = 0$$

7/

Magasabbrendi differenciálhatósághoz

Bet. Legy f diff' a x_0 högretőben. Ha az f' deriváltfunkció a deriválható a -ban, akkor f' a-beli deriválható f a-beli mindösszének deriválható lesz:

$$\text{zel.: } f''(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x - a}$$

akkor f hétter deriválható a -ban.

$$\text{ezekre jelölés: } \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}(a)$$

hexelés: mindenhol $f^{(k-1)}$ -nél deriválható a -ban
 \hookrightarrow derivált: $f^{(k-1)}(a)$

$$\text{ha } f^{(k-1)} \text{ deriválható } \Rightarrow f^{(k)}(a) = \frac{d^k f}{dx^k}(a)$$

PÉTEL: Mivel a min. a p polinomnak általánosan általánosan k -más függvény, ha $p(a) = p'(a) = \dots = p^{(k-1)}(a) = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow p^{(k)}(a) \neq 0$

Biz. tülsz indukció:

$$\circ k=1 \rightsquigarrow p(x) = (x-a)q(x) \rightsquigarrow q(a) \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow p'(x) = q(x) + (x-a)q'(x) \rightsquigarrow p'(a) = q(a) \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

8) * t/h $h-1$ -re riger ($h > 1$)

* $\frac{h-1}{h}$

$$p(x) = (x-a)^h g(x) \quad \text{ichol } g(a) \neq 0$$

$$p'(x) = h(x-a)^{h-1} g(x) + (x-a)^h g'(x) = (x-a)^{h-1} \cdot r(x)$$

also

$$r(x) = h g(x) + (x-a) g'(x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow r(a) = h g(a) \neq 0$$

\hookrightarrow a p' -re $(h-1)$ -re rige $\Rightarrow p'(a) = p''(a) = \dots = p^{(h-1)}(a) = 0$
nicht rückwärts
 $\hookrightarrow p^{(h)}(a) \neq 0$

RETEL: f & g n -re diff'bar $\Rightarrow f+g$ & $f \cdot g$ n -re diff'bar

$$(f+g)^{(n)}(a) = f^{(n)}(a) + g^{(n)}(a)$$

$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)}(a) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f^{(n-k)}(a) g^{(k)}(a)$$

Laplac - rule

Bsp: $\ln x$ und $\cos x$ (HF)

Repl * a^x ableitbar diff'bar als $(a^x)^{(n)} = \log(a) a^x$

* x^α $-1(-$ $(0, \infty)$ -re g' $(x^\alpha)^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)x^{\alpha-n}$

* $\sin x, \cos x$ ableitbar diff'bar s'

$$(\sin x)^{(2n)} = (-1)^n \sin x$$

$$(\cos x)^{(2n)} = (-1)^n \cos x$$

$$(\sin x)^{(2n+1)} = (-1)^n \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)^{(2n+1)} = (-1)^{n+1} \sin x$$

5/

Polynomapproximation

approximación = Näherung

Def. Leggen f in n -ver diffhcts x_0 -ben. Erhlt a

$$T_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k \quad (f^{(0)} = f)$$

polynom T_n an $f=f$ für x_0 -beni n -ed p'm Taylor-polynom.

Mot. Nc $x_0=0$: MacLaurin-polynom

Mot.

$$T_0(x) = f(x_0)$$

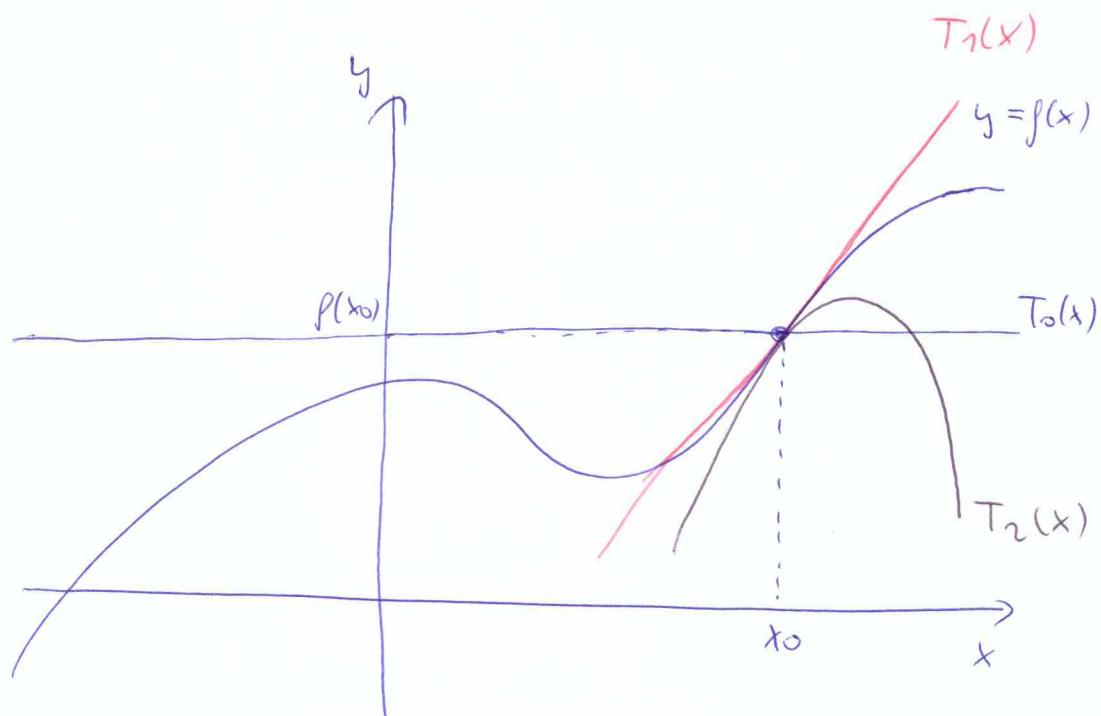
$$T_1(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

einfachstes

$$T_2(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$+ \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2$$

parabola



10)

THEOREM $T_n(x)$ erzeugt legierbar und fahr' polynom,
welche

$$T_n(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad T_n'(x_0) = f'(x_0), \quad \dots, \quad T_n^{(n)}(x_0) = f^{(n)}(x_0),$$

Tabelle, ha' egg legierbar und fahr' polynome tafel, logg

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad p'(x_0) = f'(x_0), \quad \dots, \quad p^{(n)}(x_0) = f^{(n)}(x_0),$$

allor $p = T_n$.

$$\underline{\text{BIZ}} \quad T_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_n(x_0) = f(x_0) \checkmark$$

$$T_n'(x) = f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(x-x_0)^{n-1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_n'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

s.i.t. \checkmark

Teguh fel, logg p -re tafel a fent felsig!

$$g := p - T_n \Rightarrow g(x_0) = g'(x_0) = \dots = g^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$$

$T|h$ (indirekt) $g \neq 0$.

11)

Lösung: Nach a' p-reih h-norm göße $\Leftrightarrow p(a) = p'(a) = \dots = p^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow p^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow x_0$ q-nch legtchbar $(n+1)$ -mer göße: \mathcal{G} , mit q legtchbar
 n-ed fkt!

$$q \neq 0 \Rightarrow p_n = T_n$$

TETEL (Taylor-Formel)

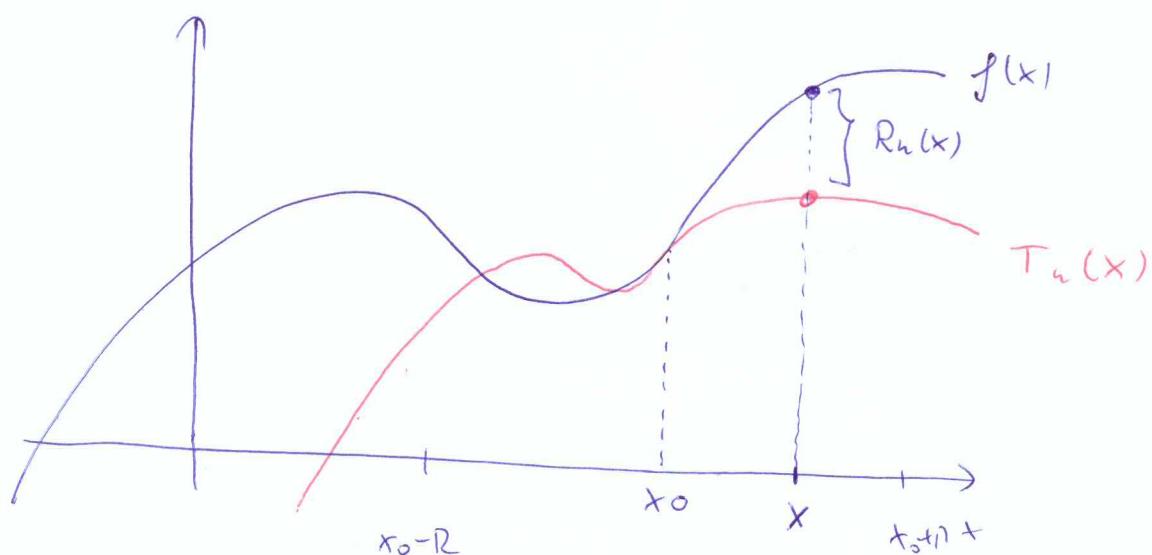
Legen an f für $(n+1)$ -mer derivat's $B(x_0, R) = (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ -len.

Erhor $\exists \xi$ $x_0 \leq x$ lso $(x \in B(x_0, R))$, mige

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k}_{T_n(x) \text{ Taylorpolun}} + \underbrace{\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}}_{R_n(x)}$$

$T_n(x)$ Taylorpolun

$R_n(x)$: Lagrange-Pfeile
 meradichtig.



2) $R_n(x)$ minden a közelítéget $T_n(x)$ és $f(x)$ között
Biz $T_{f,h} \quad x_0 < x \quad (x < x_0 \text{ nyújtja})$
 $t \in [x_0, x]$ x nyújtja

$$R(t) := \left[f(t) + f'(t)(x-t) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n \right] - f(x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow R(x) = 0$$

$$R'(t) = \frac{dR}{dt} = f'(t) + \left[f''(t)(x-t) - f'(t) \right] + \left[\frac{f'''(t)}{2!}(x-t)^2 - f''(t)(x-t) \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n - \frac{f^{(n)}(t)}{(n-1)!}(x-t)^{n-1} \right] = P$$

teljesítő összeg

$$\Rightarrow R'(t) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n$$

$$h(t) := (x-t)^{n+1}$$

Cauchy-féle
korlátolás

$$\exists \xi \in (x_0, x) :$$

$$h(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{R(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{\overset{0}{\underset{\xi}{\overbrace{R(x)-R(x_0)}}}{}}{h(x)-h(x_0)} = \frac{R'(\xi)}{h'(\xi)} = \frac{\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!}(x-\xi)^n}{-(n+1)(x-\xi)^n} =$$

$$= -\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)_0^n}$$

13)

 \Rightarrow

$$R(x_0) = - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

0 0

1

TETEL f al'ihayor diff'ler on I intervalulara s'

$$\exists K : |f^{(n)}(x)| \leq K \quad \forall x \in I, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

Bur.

$$\left| f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k \right| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{K}{(n+1)!} |x-x_0|^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-x_0|^n}{n!} = 0$$

0 1

15

Pelde Besülvih neg $\sqrt[3]{25}$ -et 10^{-3} poklensigsl!

$$\sqrt[3]{25} = \sqrt[3]{27+2} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{27}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$f(x) := (1+x)^\alpha$$

Igyl fel ar $x_0=0$ -kor kubis med polin' Taylor-polynomc!

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \alpha (1+x)^{\alpha-1} \rightsquigarrow f'(0) = \alpha$$

$$f''(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2} \rightsquigarrow f''(0) = \alpha(\alpha-1)$$

:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n} \rightsquigarrow f^{(n)}(0) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)$$

$$T_n(x) = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$$

Meg leithh: $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!}$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\boxed{\binom{\alpha}{k} := \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}}$

Enel:

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k$$

15)

Taylor-Summe \sim

$$(1+x)^\alpha = T_n(x) + R_n(x), \text{ d.h.}$$

$$R_n(x) = \binom{\alpha}{n+1} (1+\beta)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}, \text{ d.h.}$$

$$\text{v.a.y. } 0 < \beta < x \text{ v.a.y. } x < \beta < 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{25} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{27}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \\ x = \frac{2}{27} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{25} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{81} - \frac{4}{81^2} + \dots + R_n\left(\frac{2}{27}\right)\right)$$

$$3|R_1\left(\frac{2}{27}\right)| < 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{81^2} < 0,002$$

$$3|R_2\left(\frac{2}{27}\right)| < \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}{81^3} < 0,0003$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{25} \approx 3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{81} - \frac{4}{81^2}\right) \approx 3,072$$

Differenzialhcts' signifikant wendbar

THEOREM $f \in C[a, b]$, diffbar' (a, b) -ben

i) $f \uparrow$ (\downarrow) $[a, b]$ -ben $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) \geq 0$ ($f'(x) \leq 0$) $\forall x \in (a, b)$

ii) negative ränder \Rightarrow f' ist $[a, b]$ -schwach
monoton, also $f' = 0$ anwes.

Biz. • falls $f'(x) \geq 0$ $\forall x \in (a, b)$

\Downarrow Δ -prinzip

$\forall a \leq x_1 < x_2 \leq b \exists c \in (x_1, x_2) :$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f'(c) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$$

$f \uparrow$

• falls $f \uparrow$ $[a, b]$ -ben $\Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b)$ -ben lokale max

\Downarrow
 $f'(x) \geq 0$

!

PLI $f(x) = x e^{-x}$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} - x e^{-x} = \underbrace{e^{-x}}_6 (1-x)$$

\Rightarrow • $f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) f \uparrow$

• $f'(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow (1, \infty) f \downarrow$

\Downarrow
 $x = 1$ - an f -schw. absolute Maxima an

THEOREM:

Legen f diff'los' x_0 punkt hinzutreten.

~~THEOREM:~~ $\exists \rho > 0$ s. f' lokales maxima (lok. sattens) an x_0 legen (f' x_0 -am elösebt will), aber an x_0 f -am lokals minimum (all max. nummer).

BIZ: $\forall \rho > 0$ s. $f'(x) \leq 0$ für $x_0 - \rho < x < x_0$

$$\text{I} \quad \exists \rho > 0 : f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{für} \quad x_0 - \rho < x < x_0$$

$$\text{II} \quad \exists \rho > 0 : f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{für} \quad x_0 < x < x_0 + \rho$$

||

f monoton sättens' $[x_0 - \rho, x_0]$ -am

f monoton zwis' $[x_0, x_0 + \rho]$ -am

$$\Rightarrow x_0 - \rho < x < x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(x_0) \Rightarrow f\text{-am loc. minimum am } x_0\text{-am},$$

$$x_0 < x < x_0 + \rho \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(x_0)$$

THEOREM:

Legen f zweiter diff'los' x_0 -am. s. $f'(x_0) = 0$ s.

$f''(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ -am x_0 -am zwis' lok. minimum val.

$f''(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ -am x_0 -am zwis' lok. maximum.

BIZ:

$\forall \rho > 0$ s. $f''(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ zwis' lok. minimum x_0 -am \Rightarrow f-nd lok. minimum

herabsetzen $f''(x_0) < 0$

o!

2)

Hegy: $f'(x_0) = 0 \text{ s } f''(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ nem tudunk mit mondani
an ebből 2 lehetőséget

pl $f(x) = x^3, x^5, -x^3$
 $x_0 = 0$

II

TETEL: i) legyen az f bő 2 h-sor deriválható x_0 -ban, $h \geq 1$.

Ha $f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2h-1)}(x_0) = 0 \text{ s } f^{(2h)}(x_0) > 0$

\Rightarrow f-műfű x_0 -ban rig. lokális minimum van.

Ha $f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2h-1)}(x_0) = 0 \text{ s } f^{(2h)}(x_0) < 0$

\Rightarrow f-műfű x_0 -ban rig. lok. Maximum van.

ii) legyen f 2h+1-sor deriválható x_0 -ban, $h \geq 1$.

Ha $f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2h)}(x_0) = 0 \text{ s } f^{(2h+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$

\Rightarrow f nyílásban monoton x_0 szögbenetben, tehát \nexists x_0 -ban lok. ne!

Biz. i) tegy indukciót

- $h=1 \Rightarrow$ látható

- Ha már $h \geq 1$ -re:

$$g := f^{(h)}$$

$$\hookrightarrow g'(x_0) = \dots = g^{(2h-3)}(x_0) = 0 \text{ s } g^{(2h-2)}(x_0) > 0$$

indukt. feltevés \Rightarrow $g = f^{(h)}$ -nek rig. lok. minimuma van x_0 -ban

$$f''(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ szp } f''(x) > 0, \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$\Rightarrow f' \text{ nij } \nearrow (\star_{\bar{x}, \delta}, x_0 + \delta) - \text{dom} \Rightarrow f' \text{ my lok w2o } x_0 - \text{line}$
 \Downarrow elow elow htl (f')
 f -ml lokals minimum.

metrik Anerkenn.

ii) th $f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2u)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(2u+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$

\Downarrow elow i)

f' -ml x_0 nij lokals rebsichtliche

$f'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (\star_{\bar{x}, \delta}, x_0 + \delta)$

$\Leftrightarrow f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$

\Downarrow

f mylok w2o $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) - \text{dom}$

\Downarrow
 $x_0 - \text{dom} \not\models \text{lok. reb}'$.

Plde: $f(x) = x^n$ n -ml diffhkt

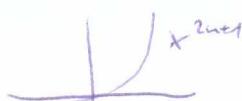
$$f^{(k)}(x) = n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)x^{n-k} \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = n!$$

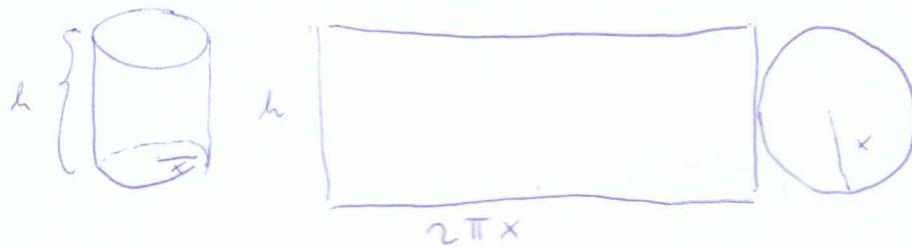
$$x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = f''(0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = n! > 0$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$ - dom $f(x)$ - ml minimum can, he n plos
 $\circ \quad -1,-$ $\not\models$ rebsichtliche, he n plos



3) Beispiel: Kümmerle felicit gibt 1 literes henger alden' eilegt minimale ausgeschlankelos!



$$A = 2\pi x h + x^2 \pi$$

$$x^2 \pi h = 1 \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{x^2 \pi}$$

$$f(x) = A = \frac{2}{x} + x^2 \pi \rightarrow \text{MIN}, h, x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} + 2x\pi = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{4}{x^3} + 2\pi \Rightarrow f''(x_0) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\pi}}, h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\pi}} \quad \text{Min} = f\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\pi}}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\pi}.$$

DEF: degree of differentiability or I utvallanen

at f is called s' called convex (konkav) I-ven, he
f' monotone non (csökkenő) I-ven.

Biz: If f' P I-ven, $a, b \in I, a < x < b$

déjargé $\Rightarrow \exists u \in (a, x) \text{ s' } v \in (x, b)$

$$f'(u) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \quad \text{s' } f'(v) = \frac{f(b) - f(x)}{b - x}$$

$$u < v \Rightarrow f'(P) \Rightarrow f'(u) \leq f'(v)$$

||

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} \leq \frac{f(b) - f(x)}{b-x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) \leq \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} (x-a) + f(a)$$

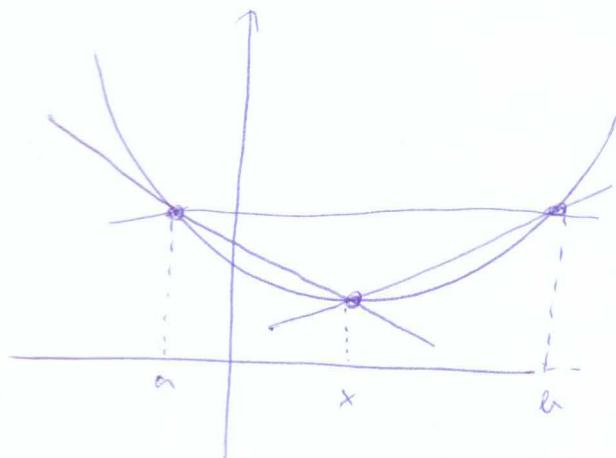
||
f convex

+ fiktiv f convex I-ben, $a, b \in I$, $a < b$

\downarrow
Voll: $F(x) := \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} \nearrow I \setminus \{a\}$

$$\hookrightarrow F(x) \leq \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \quad \forall x < b, x \neq a$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) \Rightarrow f'(a) \leq \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \quad (*)$$



Inverses: $G(x) := \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x-b}$

$$\nearrow I \setminus \{b\} - n$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) \geq \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \quad \forall x > a, x \neq b$$

||

$$f'(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} G(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(b) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \quad (\text{***})$$

$$(1, ***) \Rightarrow f'(a) \leq f'(b) \quad \forall a < b, a, b \in I \Rightarrow f'(x) \nearrow$$

false signs

4).

$$\text{Kerry: } a < b \Rightarrow f(b) \geq f'(a)(b-a) + f(a)$$

$$\text{all } f(a) \geq f'(b)(a-b) + f(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall a, x \in I : f(x) \geq f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)$$

\Rightarrow f graphen egg tilläggs parabola kring en viss punkt
hörlad

mejoranta vs min:

TÄTEL: Låt f diffbar I utomellanläm. Låt f ha
eller är så att f konvex (konkav) I-ven, ha
 $\forall a \in I$ f graphen är en parabola kring dets
pekti (räkti) hörlad.

TÄTEL Låt f ha två diffbar I-ven, f är så att f
konvex (konkav) I-ven, ha $f''(x) \geq 0$ ($f''(x) \leq 0$) $\forall x \in I$.

(Bz: fyrkantshyperbel)

Def: x_0 point f är reflexiv punkt, ha f-er F därför.
x_0-lan är f-er D>0, byg f konvex ($a-\beta, a+\beta$ -lan är
hörlad $[a, a+\beta]$ -lan x vägg konkav).

PL: $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ $x = 0$ -lan.

TÉTEL: Ha f hétsor différenciálható, x_0 -ban, és f-vel x_0 -ban reflexív pontja van $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$.

BIZ: Ha f konvex $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ -ban $\Rightarrow f$ monoton P .

f konkav $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ -ban $\Rightarrow f' \downarrow$

\Rightarrow f-vel x_0 -ban lokális maximum van $\Leftrightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$

bontható nyílt ...

o!

Összegme.

TÉTEL: Legyen f hétsor différenciálható x_0 -ban eggyel környezetében.
Ismétlésre fog f-vel x_0 -ban reflexív pontja legyen
i) növegs felelő, vagy $f''(x_0) = 0$
ii) csökkenés felelő, vagy $f''(x_0) > 0$ minden x a x_0 -ban.

KÖV: Ha f 3-nos différenciálható, f-vel x_0 -ban reflexív pontja van
 $\Leftrightarrow f''(x_0) = 0, f'''(x_0) \neq 0$.

TÉTEL: i) Legyen f 2h+1-nos différenciálható x_0 -ban, $h \geq 1$
 $f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2h)}(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f^{(2h+1)}(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ f-vel x_0 -ban reflexív pontja

ii) $f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(2h-1)}(x_0) = 0$ de $f^{(2h)}(x_0) \neq 0$

\Leftrightarrow f-vel x_0 környékén információk hiányoznak, de nincs nyílt pont.

5).

Teljes függvényviszlet

- i) $D(f)$
- ii) paritás, periodicitás
- iii) tiszelyegzettség, rendszeresség
- iv) Heterégtetők az általánosítottakhoz viszonyítva
- v) $f'(x) \rightarrow$ monotonikus, részeltető } folytat
- vi) $f''(x) \rightarrow$ konvexitás, reflexus pontok
- vii) csuklós

①

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^3 + 1}$$

- i) $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$
- ii) nem ps/pkln, nem periodikus
- iii) $f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

iv)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^3 + 1} = 0^+ \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^3 + 1} = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x}{\underbrace{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}_1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x}{x^3 + 1} = -\infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -1 - \text{len}$$

nem szigeti nélküli

$$V) f'(x) = \frac{1-2x^3}{(x^3+1)^2}$$

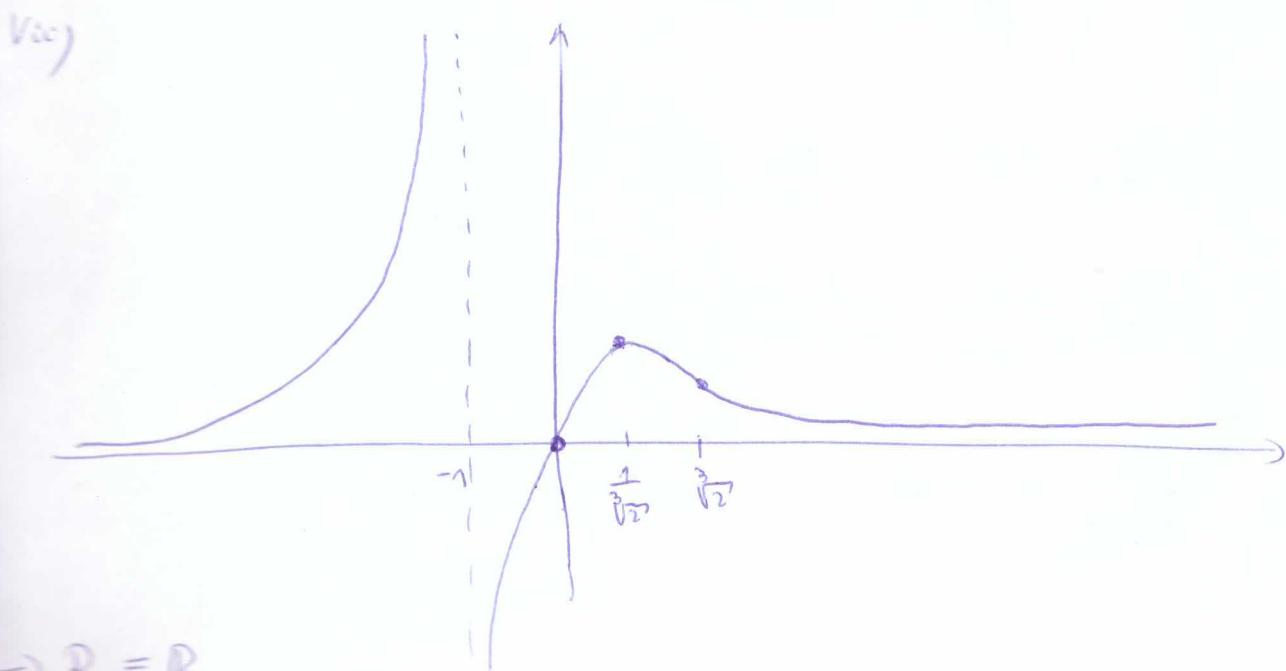
$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

	$x < -1$	$-1 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$	$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$	$x > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$
f'	+	+	0	-
f	↗	↗	max $\frac{\sqrt[3]{5}}{3}$	↘

$$V') f''(x) = \frac{6x^2(x^3-2)}{(x^3+1)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

	$x < -1$	$-1 < x < 0$	$x = 0$	$0 < x < \sqrt[3]{2}$	$x = \sqrt[3]{2}$	$x > \sqrt[3]{2}$
f''	+	-	0	-	0	+
f	↙	↘	↗	↘	↗	↙



6).

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

i) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

ii) $f(x) = e^{-x^2} = e^{(-x)^2} = f(-x) \Rightarrow \text{ps}$

iii) $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{no ms.}$

iv) parity, ebg

$\Rightarrow f(0) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x^2} = 0+$$

v) $f'(x) = -2x e^{-x^2}$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

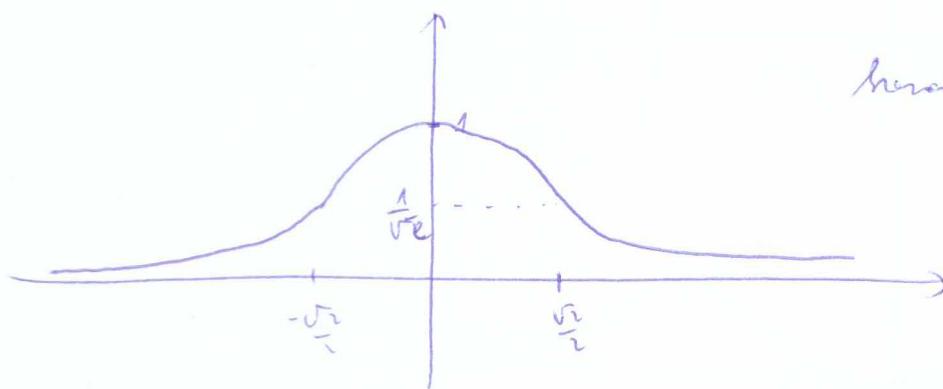
	$x=0$	$x > 0$
f'	0	-
f	mvt	↓

vi) $f''(x) = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

	$x=0$	$0 < x < \sqrt{2}/2$	$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
f''	-	-	0	+
f	↑	↙	inf.	↙

vii)



herausgezogene (Gaußkurve)

(3)

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^2 e^{-x}}$$

i) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

ii) non ps/pkt, non periodis

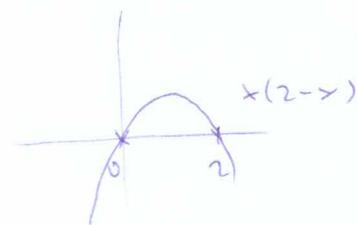
iii) $f(0) = 0$ & $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

iv)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty \quad (\text{e}^{\text{Hospitäl}})$$

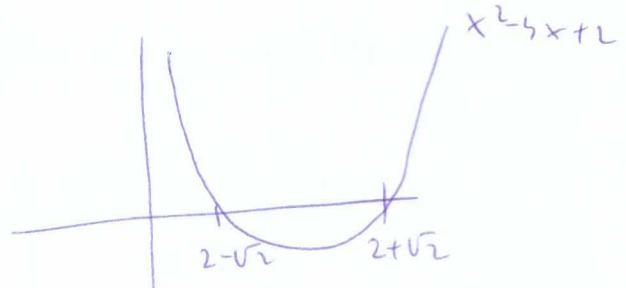
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = 0+$$

v) $f'(x) = 2x e^{-x} - x^2 e^{-x} = x(2-x)e^{-x}$

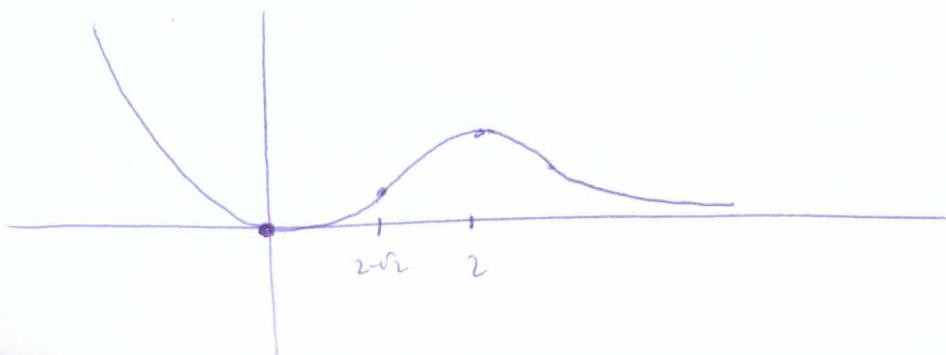
 ~~$f'(x)$~~ $\overset{0}{\bullet}$ 

	$x < 0$	$x = 0$	$0 < x < 2$	$x = 2$	$x > 2$
f'	-	0	+	0	-
f	↓	MIN 0	↗	MAX $4e^{-2}$	↓

vi) $f''(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 2) e^{-x}$



	$x < 2 - \sqrt{2}$	$x = 2 - \sqrt{2}$	$2 - \sqrt{2} < x < 2 + \sqrt{2}$	$x = 2 + \sqrt{2}$	$x > 2 + \sqrt{2}$
f''	+	0	-	0	+
f	↙	min	↗	min	↙

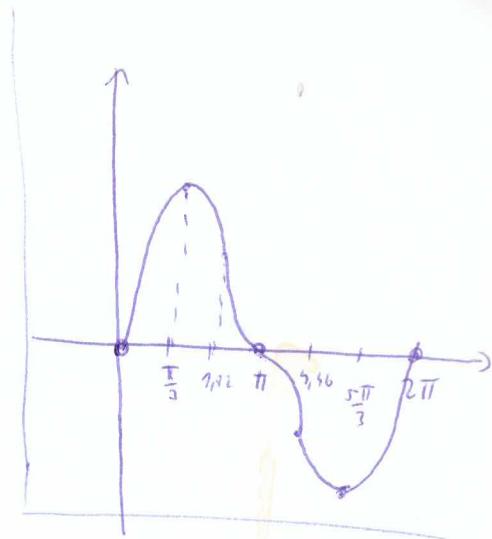


$$R(f) = [-\infty, \infty)$$

$$(5) \boxed{f(x) = 2\sin x + \sin 2x}$$

i) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ii) f periodisch + periodus 2π -leit
 ↳ ob's $[0, 2\pi]$ -a-nein



iii) $f(0) = 0$, $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

iv) $f'(x) = 2\cos x + 2\cos 2x = 2(\cos x + \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x))$

↓

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pi/3$

$x_2 = \pi$

$x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

x	0	$(0, \pi/3)$	$\pi/3$	$(\pi/3, \pi)$	π	$(\pi, 5\pi/3)$	$5\pi/3$	$(5\pi/3, 2\pi)$
f'	+	+	0	-	0	+	0	+
f	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$	↗ MAX	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$	↘	↗ MIN	$-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$	↗	

v) $f''(x) = -2\sin x - 4\sin 2x$

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \mid x_2 = 1,82 \mid x_3 = \pi \mid x_4 = 5,56$

x	0	$(0, 1.82)$	1.82	$(1.82, \pi)$	π	$(\pi, 5.56)$	5.56	$(5.56, 2\pi)$
f''	0	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
f	$\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8}$	↗	$\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8}$	↙	↗	$-\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8}$	↙	